BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1823. [NUMBER 1611.

It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Tuesday the 15th instant, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT.
Act. Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
Gen. Sale Room,
4th July 1823.

જાહેર નામા

એવોજે શરકાર ઇંગ્રેજીનો માલ બનાત તથા ધાતુ તથા ઇલ્કિ જનશકિ તેની વગરી ઇરજીને ધામેછે તે વગરી આપ વાની માંગતારીખ ૧૫ મંગાલને દીને ધાશે તે અગર કુકતા કુદીને વગરી આલશે * તે વગરી ઇર દીને બપોરની આપુ ચતી જે — ૧૦ ૪ મહે જુલાજ શાંને ૧૮૨૩ મંગરજી *

A True Translation
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

ખાણીર મચ

Byramjee Cawasjee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY next, the 14th July,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
AT HIS
STABLE
IN THE BHENDY BAZAR,
A LOT OF
ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

THE whole of which will be knocked down to the highest bidders.

Bombay, 11th July 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, the 19th Instant,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

CIRCULAR Mirrors with Shades, Oblong do. without Shades, French Table Lamps, Branch Candlesticks, Wall Shades, Decanters &c. &c. Double Branced Wall Gerandoles, A pair of four light Chandaliers, and Sundries.

Bombay, 12th July 1823.

K[illegible]

FOR SALE,
A FEW COPIES
OF
HORSBUGH'S
DIRECTORY,
AT RS. 100 EACH.
NAUTICAL
ALMANACKS.
FOR 1824 AND 1825,
AT RUPEES. 10 EACH.

APPLY to the PRINTER at the Courier Press.

Bombay, 12th July 1823.

Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

MR. & Mrs. HILL most respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and its vicinity, that they have taken charge of the School formerly conducted by the late Capt. J. E LONGLANDS, and will receive children into their School on the usual terms.

Mr. and Mrs. H. will take upon themselves to instruct Young Ladies and Gentlemen in all the various branches of an English Education, and trust that by paying the strictest attention to the Tuition, Morals, and health of the children that may be committed to their charge, they will insure to themselves the future patronage and support of the public.

Bombay, 12th July 1823.

NOTIFICATION.

[illegible] Executors to the estate of Major [illegible]eral WILLIAM ATKINS be[illegible]se their accounts, and to [illegible] England, request that [illegible]any claims on the [illegible]e same either [illegible]LL, or

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Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) to the estate and effects of RICHARD REYNOLDS, late a Lieutenant in the service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Marine Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated 3d day of June 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of JOHN HENRY GRUBB late a Lieutenant in the service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Marine Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar for the time being on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3d day of July 1823.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER

"To indulge in the power of fiction, and send imagination out upon the wing, is often the sport of those who delight much in silent speculation."

Mr. Editor,

We are often told of the dulness, and want of originality in our news papers: but we are never made acquainted with the cause. The dulness, in a great measure originates with ourselves. Editors are not expected to create, but only to select intelligences and would we put it in their power, our newspapers would abound with local & interesting matter.

It has been remarked, that, "he who has [illegible]ing external that can divert him, must [illegible]sure in his own thoughts." There are [illegible]owever, so situated, but they may [illegible]bjects around them, to div[illegible]which they may sp[illegible] And we[illegible]

ciples of economy; so that the value of the surplus produce would come to the state.

Government do not expect that we are all to become farmers; but should we exert ourselves in laudable undertakings for the benefit of posterity, we might depend that government, on this, as well as on every other occasion when plans of public utility are brought forward, would be always ready to patronize them. Let us, as patriots, (which we are all willing to be called) consider that, "agriculture constitutes the wealth of every state, "not merely commercial"; and let us draw a comparison between the territorial, and commercial revenues of the provinces around us, and we will perceive the vast importance of the former branch of the revenue.

Let me not however be mistaken, in thus hazarding opinions resting upon probable conjecture; as I am not prepared to exhibit figures, nor produce *data* for what I have advanced. It is sufficient, however, for my purpose, to state that a very superficial observer will perceive the vast importance of territory over commerce in this country, in a financial point of view. The proper cultivation of that territory must therefore, be a *paramount* consideration in estimating the stability of national resources.

I have merely thrown out the above cursory observations, in the hopes that some abler hand will take up the subject, and give it that importance it so justly deserves.

Yours &c. &c.

PHILO-AGRICOLA.

July 8th 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31 July 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of Letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department viz't. Paragraphs 2nd and 3rd of the letter dated 8th January, 3 to 9 of that dated 19 Feb. 2 to 4 of the letter of the 5th and 2 to 5 of the letter of the 12th March.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 8th January 1823.

Reply to Paras 60 & 61 of Military Letter dated 31st January 1822.

A second Memorial forwarded from Captain Dunsterville regarding the rank assigned to Lieutenant (now Captain) Morin in the 1st Native Infantry with a Letter from the commander in chief. It has been announced in Compliance with his recommendation that application for redress of grievances relative to Rank must be made within twelve months.

Para 21. You will be pleased to inform Capt. Dunsterville that the prayer of his memorial cannot be granted.

3d. The Regulation, which is noticed in these Paras has our approbation.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 19th of February 1823.

Para 2. We have permitted the undermentioned officers severally belonging to your establishment to return to their duty viz't.

Captain George Washington Gibson,
" John Moore.
" Francis Farquharson.

" We have permitted Captain James Barr[illegible] our Establishment, to return to his duty [illegible] the ships which may sail in June or

[illegible] William Henry Sykes [illegible] received our per[illegible] the dec[illegible]

Ambrose of your Establishment to return to his duty.

3d. We have permitted Mr. Henry Johnstone to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon & we direct that he suceed as an Assistant Surgeon on you Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

4th. The undermentioned officers have received our permission to return to their duty on your Establishment viz't.

Lieut. Holden Dunbabin.
" Charles F. Elderton.
" Owen Poole.

5th. We have permitted Captain Thomas Roe of your Establishment to remain in England until the month of May next.

Bombay Castle 3d. July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to revise the rates of fees chargeable on commissions of Native Officers, is pleased to direct that they in future be fixed at the rate of half a month's pay of their respective ranks. according to the service in which they may be employed.

A Subedar Major on attaining that rank, is to be charged a fee for his new Commission equal to half the amount of his additional pay for one month.

Bombay Castle, 2d July 1823.

The thirteenth section of the Articles of War point out how the property of deceased Officers and Soldiers is to be secured, but some Regulation by Government appearing to be wanted for insuring the safety of the property at all times; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when any Native Commissioned Officer may die or be killed in the service, the Commanding Officer of the Battalion shall, when no heirs are upon the spot, direct an Inventory to be taken by a Court Martial composed of three Native Officers, and order the effects to be publickly sold, and discharge afterwards such debts as he is authorized to do by the Articles of War and account for the remainder to the legal heir or heirs of the deceased.

2d. In the event of no person establishing a claim to the property of a Native Officer who may die in Cantonments or at a Garrison station within the limits of this Presidency, within twelve months from the date of the casualty, the amount must then (or sooner, should the corps to which the deceased belonged, march from the station,) be lodged in the hands of the Paymaster of the division in which the Regt. to which the deceased belonged, may be serving.

3d The duty of securing the property of a deceased Native non-commissioned officer or Sepoy, under similar circumstances, will rest with the officer commanding the company he belonged to, who will finally dispose of it in the manner directed in the preceding paragraph.

4th. When troops are employed on foreign service or in the field beyond the limits of this Presidency, the amount of the property including arrears of pay due to deceased Native officers and soldiers, when no Heirs are on the spot, is to be paid over to the Paymaster to the Troops within three months of the death of the Individual, &who will grant receipts in duplicate for the same

5th The Inventories and any valuable documents that may be found, will be lodged in the Adjutant's Office, and that Officer will [illegible] book in which will be registered the [illegible] Native Officers and Sepoys, which the [illegible] Officer must examine along with the [illegible] Records.

6th. Officers commanding [illegible] pare a statement of the [illegible] each deceased Individ[illegible] mation, and will [illegible] mation in t[illegible] deceas[illegible]

Medical Board, in his capacity of Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, until a favorable opportunity offers, of proceeding to join his vessel.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Infantry Officers, allowed to continue to do duty with the Cavalry under the General Order by Government of the 17th September last, shall rejoin the Infantry Corps to which they belong by the 1st October next, viz.

Lieut. Sanderson, Haggart, Kensington, Pringle, Payne, } Doing duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
" Peyton, Do. 3d Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq. appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be a Member of this Government, has this day taken the Oaths & his seat in the Council of Bombay as Fourth Member, under the usual Salute from the Garrison.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 12TH, 1823.

The Royal George, Captain Ellerby from the Downs 8th April, anchored in the harbour late last night The passengers by this ship are Lieut & Mrs Dunbabin, Mr and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. George Johnson, Mr Thompson, Mr. D Forbes and Master Dunbabin.

As this vessel left on the same day with the Charles Forbes, she can of course bring no public news.

Our Extra, published on Sunday last, has already put our readers in possession of the leading articles of intelligence brought from England by the Charles Forbes, and more copious extracts from the same source will be found in the columns of the present number.

England appears to be as little affected by the approaching hostilities between France and Spain, as it is possible for her to be during any continental dispute; and it is something new to those whose recollection does not extend beyond the present century, to hear of war being carried on in any [illegible]thout Enemie" On [illegible]osed to [illegible]onfined

of Surat, bound from Bombay to the [illegible] Coast, with a valuable cargo on b[illegible] was burnt at sea on the 11th of [illegible] Two boats with the crew, forty thr[illegible] number, (Bengalees and Malays) [illegible] five passengers, reached Wellitotti [illegible] th[illegible] Island, on the 13th, two days after [illegible]

The account given by them is, that [illegible] left Bombay on the 3d June, and proc[illegible] on their voyage prosperously until the [illegible] when about 4 o'clock in the morning [illegible] were suddenly awoke by the man [illegible] helm calling to them that the Shi[illegible] full of smoke. They immediately [illegible] on deck and observing that the [illegible] proceeded from the after part of the [illegible] they tore up two of the Deck planks a[illegible] poured in as much water as they possib[illegible] could, but finding it of no avail, and th[illegible] the flames were fast gaining upon them [illegible] they launched the Long and Jolly boats [illegible] and having secured a little water and bis[illegible] cuit in them, they embarked and put o[illegible] from the vessel which was soon afterward[illegible] enveloped in flames, and at about 8 o'clock [illegible] totally disappeared After rowing for two [illegible] days they made the land and got on shore [illegible] at Wellitotti, with the loss of one man [illegible] (the Carpenter) who was drowned in the [illegible] surf while they were landing.

The people have been taken care of by [illegible] order of the Ceylon Government, and are [illegible] to be forwarded to Bombay by the first [illegible] opportunity.

Letters from Sincapore, via Bengal, men[illegible]tion that the Milford was there on the 18th [illegible] of May and to sail for China on the follow[illegible]ing day The Edmonstone arrived there [illegible] on the 19th May; the Samarang left for [illegible] China on the 8th; and the Jamesina, Good [illegible] Success and H. C. [illegible] Thames on the 14th [illegible] of that month. The highest prices of Opium [illegible] at Sincapore were, for Malwa, Drs. 1055, [illegible] Patna, Drs. 1850.

The Melpomene will proceed to sea in [illegible] the course of this day.

EXCHANGE.

On London,...3 mo's...sight,...1 | 9d per Rupee..
Calcutta, 30 days.... ...105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras,..... do.....90 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.

Spanish Dolars.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS. Lieut. Law, Artillery.
Lieut. Morris, 1st 12th Regiment.
Cadet Thomas C. Noad, Infantry.
Captain Thomas Gordon, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Captain B. Ambrose, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Hill, Free Mariner to Mrs. Jane Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. William Cuthbert of the County Cavan, Ireland and Sister to Mrs W. P. Ranney.

Deaths.—At Magoo Bay in the Persian Gulph, Lieut. John Henry Grubb commanding the H. C. Cruizer Mercury, aged 33 years

On the same day and at the same place, Lieutenant Richard Reynolds H. C. Marine, aged 28, much regretted by all their Brother Officers.

On the 9th Instant, Captain George Sangster, aged 37 years.

At Salvaçaõ in Mahim (after a painful illness of three months) about 8 o'Clock P. M. on Monday last, Maria de Cruz aged about 54 years, the relict of the late Joseph de Miranda; sincerely regretted by her relations and acquaintances.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—At Paulghautcherry, on the 19th June, (by the Officer Commanding), Lieut. Barnett, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Frances Sayer.

Births.—At Jalnah, on the morning of the 8th of June, the Lady of Captain Bentley, of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 14th June, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Clifford C. B. H. M. 89th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 18th June, the Lady of W. Hudleston, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service of a Daughter,

On Thursday, the 19th June, the Lady of Edward Lake, Esq. of the Engineers, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Cannanore, 25th April, Daniel de Lisle, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

At Cannanore, on the 20th of May, aged 29 years, Louisa, the Lady of Captain Wigan, 18th Regt. N. I.

At Madras, on the 18th June, Francis Rawden Hastings Birmingham, second Son of W. Birmingham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon H. M. 69th Foot.

On the 20th June, aged thirty-eight years, Mr. Francis William Stewart late of the Firm of Griffiths and Co.

CALCUTTA.

Marriage.—At Bandel, on the 6th June, Mr. W H. Tydd, to Miss Jessy Cordelia Anderson.

Births.—On Thursday, the 12th May, the lady of Nathaniel Hudson, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the evening of the 10th May, the lady of Captain Hoggan, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9¼. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 34 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nomical 10. to 12"

We have to announce the arrival of the Ship *Pyramus* Captain John Brodie, from London 27th February—the H. C. Ship *Atlas*, Captain C. O. Mayne, from Plymouth 15th March—& the *Norfolk*, Captain A. Greig from Falmouth 27th February.

The first anchored in the Roads on the evening of the 21st—the Second yesterday, and the latter early this morning.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pyramus—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Massie, Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. Agar, Mrs. R. Vivian & Child, Miss Dickson, Miss Sarah Dickson, Miss A. Spottiswood, Lieutenant-Col. Alexander Fair, Revd. J. W. Massie, Mr. John Connolly, Mr Robert Spottiswood, Messrs. James Thomas, and Thomas Dickson, Cadets.

Per Atlas.—Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Sargeant, Mrs. C. Macleod, Miss Barbara Macleod, Mr. John M. Macleod, Mr. John Binny, Mr. Thos Key, Mr. G. Webster, Major Jno Nixon, Major M. Riddell, Captain Richard Lacy Evans, Messrs C. B. Lindsay, W. P. Dixon, G. C. Ross, and E. W. Snow, Cadets.—Brevet Major Howard, H. M. 30th Regiment, Lieutenant Thompson do., Ensign Dixon, do., Ensign Armstrong, do., Lieutenant Russell, H. M. 41st Regiment, Lieutenant Sargeant, do., Ensign Deane, do. Quarter-Master Shoolbraide, H. M. 69th Regiment, Lieutenant Harper, do Ensign Blackford, do. Captain Deane, Royals, and Quarter-Master Cornwall, do. and 391 Troops.

Passengers *Per Norfolk*—Mrs. Brooke: Mrs. [illegible]nch, Barrister; Mr. Robert Brooke; Mr. [illegible]rton; Mr. D. Archer; Messrs. Thomas Thompson, Chas. Yeats, George Taylor, G. Comyn, Leyall, and John Jas. Coghlan.

[*Govt. Gaz. June* 23, 1820.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*..	36	0 a	37
Non-Remittable, *ditto*	15	0 a	15 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	4 0	per Cen
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange	2 0	——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,..	4 0	——
Ditto 2 months certain..	3 8	——

Bank Shares—Prem. 70 to 74 per Cent.
—Nom.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 13th June, 1823.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Richard T. Furlong, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Darrock promoted, 10th June, 1823.

44th Foot

Bt. Major J. C. L. Carter, to be Major, vice Guthrie deceased, 5th June, 1823.

Bt. Captain F. Hemming to be Capt., vice Carter promoted, 5th June 1823.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign H. D. Carr, vice Hemming promoted, 5th June, 1823.

Ensign H. I. Shaw, vice Sargent deceased, 6th June, 1823.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 6th June, 1823.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

16th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant John Vincent from the 59th Regiment to be Lieutenant vice Macdougall who exchanges, receiving the difference, 12th May 1823.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant Alexander Macdougall from the 16th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Vincent who exchanges, paying the difference ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 16th June 1823.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

44th Foot.

Richard Loveday, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Shaw promoted, 6th June, 1823.

37th Foot.

Ensign James Cates to be Lieutenant, date to be adjusted hereafter.

Eugenius De L'Etang, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cates promoted 18th May, 1823.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 17th June, 1823.
GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

41st Regiment.

Ensign F. Browne to be Lieutenant, vice G. Johnson, deceased, 1st June, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

An Extra Bankshall Report mentioned this forenoon the arrival of the *Marquis of Hastings*, Captain J. H. Carter, from Padang 11th May. *Passengers:* Mrs. Carter, and Mrs. Ayton; J. Carter and H. Carter, Children; Lieutenant William James, Bencoolen Corps; Captain Thos. Price, and Mr. W. Haler, Country Service.

"The Dutch troops at Padang, consisting of from 800 to 1000 men (Europeans,) on or about the 16th of April, made a united, though unsuccessful attack on the disaffected Pardur, in the Interior; when their loss was 186 killed and wounded, also 4 pieces Artillery, also three brave Officers killed and 9 wounded."

"The Brig *Hastings*, was destroyed at Padang on the night of the 17th April, by fire.

Tuesday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of the *Swallow*, Captain Ross, from London 31st January. Unfortunately she was wrecked on her way to town, which melancholy article of intelligence was mentioned officially in the following:

CIRCULAR.

The *Swallow*, on her way to town, was lost on Muttree Putty Lump, at James and Mary's yesterday. It is understood that a few of her Crew are lost, but the Passengers were safely landed at Fulta[illegible]e, at 6 P. M. yesterday.

List of Passengers by the following Ships.—Per *Swallow*,—W. M. Sheriden, Quarter-Master, 13th Light Infantry; Mrs. Sheriden; C. Sheriden, M. Sheriden, L. Sheriden, K. Sheriden, N. Sheriden and G. Sheriden. Children.

Per *John Adam*,—Captain Shelton, H. M. 44th Regiment.

From the *John Bull* of this morning, we have taken the subjoined.

"*Particulars of the Loss of the Swallow.*—After having passed Diamond Harbour, and worked round the Hoogly, at 4 P. M. the *Swallow* bore up, with light breezes, to cross the Jam a and Mary, in doing so she took the ground on the Muttreputty Lump, slewed quite round, and instantly came off again. The sails were trimmed, and the Ship directed up the river. She was in seven fathoms when the Chief Mate came aft, and said she was going down head-foremost. The boats were instantly lowered, and the Passengers put off: as the Ship was then found to be sinking fast; after a consultation, it was determined to run her on shore, as the only means to save any part of the cargo. This was accordingly done; but, upon her taking the ground forward, she immediately turned over on the starboard broadside, the larboard bower anchor being instantly cut away saved her from tumbling right over—from the strength of the Tide acting on her broadside. All hands immediatly got into the Boat, but she was directly upset by the strong eddy tide. With the exception of three unfortunate individuals, they all then took refuge on the Mizen Mast whence after remaining half an hour they were taken off by the Row Boat. The *Swallow* was near *fifty years old*, and running on her original bottom. Just before she struck, the man in the chains called out four and half fathoms, and afterwards three. There can be no doubt but the loss of this vessel is to be attributed to her very great age; as the shock she experienced on a *Sand* was much too slight to have caused such instant loss in a sea worthy Ship. The three individuals who are lost, are mentioned in the Shipping Report.',

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA; MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1823.

To-day, the Third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, were opened by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at the Court House.

The Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knight, and the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Knight, having taken their seats on the Bench, the Court was opened with the usual formalities; after which, the following Gentlemen were called to serve upon the Grand Jury:—

W. BRODIE, Esquire, *Foreman.*

H. Sargent, Esq.	E. Molony, Esq.
C. Trower, Esq.	F. Macnaghten,
W. Nisbet, Esq.	D. Bryce, Esq.
F. Nepean, Esq.	J. O. B. Tandy, Esq.
J. H. Maddock, Esq.	W. P. Clarke, Esq.
C. Morley, Esq.	C. Stuart, Esq.
C. C. Parks, Esq.	B. Fergusson, Esq.
W. H. Oakes, Esq.	G. J. Gordon, Esq.
G. J. Morris, Esq.	P. F. Hunter, Esq.
C. T. Glass, Esq.	AND
J. L. M. Reid, Esq.	W. Patrick, Esq.
R. Hunter, Esq.	

Previous to delivering his charge to the Grand Jury, his Lordship observing two of the gentlemen composing it, in white jackets or sleeved waistcoats, directed them to leave the Court and put on coats. He observed that as it was usual for persons attending that Court to wear coats and as the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, in particular, were never detained there long; he thought their non-compliance with this mark of respect was altogether inexcusable; not that there was any reason absolutely to prevent the duty of Grand Juror from being performed in a jacket as well as in a coat: but, as practice had not sanctioned it, his Lordship expressed his determination to support the Rules of the Court, & to insist on that respect being paid to it which was considered due, and which was customary.

One of the gentlemen, we understand, who retired to provide himself with a coat, not returning in time, which occasioned the business of the Court to be delayed, was ordered to fined for non-attendance.

A person more favorably situated than we were for catching what fell from the Bench, understood the Judge to have intimated, that if a suitable dress of a more comfortable kind than a coat were agreed upon by the Jury he should have no objections to its intruduction.

The Jury being sworn, his Lordship next proceeded to notice the extraordinary defalcation in the attendance of those who had been summoned. His attention, he observed, had been particularly and seriously directed to the means of lightening the burden imposed upon them of discharging their most important duty; and it had occurred to him, that it would be advantageous to reduce the number of gentlemen summoned from 48 to 36. He was sorry, however, to perceive, that his efforts were not apparently met by corresponding zeal on the part of those whose convenience he had studied. He was determined, however, while he sat on that Beach, to enforce the laws of that Court; and any gentleman who thought that he would be excused of the fine he had incurred by his disobedience of its summons, would find himself mistaken. For his Lordship would take care, that a fine should be levied on every person who had improperly absented himself that day; and no excuse should be received unless perfectly relevant. Since it was proper, his Lordship observed, that the due process of the Court should be fairly enforced, even if it were for no other object than to do equal justice among the gentlemen of the Grand Jury themselves all of whom were bound in duty to their fellow citizens to bear their due proportion of the burden. Of the number summoned there was a defalcation of no less than 12 or 13, and he desired that the Clerk of the Crown would proceed against them, if necessary, and levy every fine.

With regard to the Petty Jury, his Lordship observed, that there had been two complaints. First that some of the persons summoned on it were frequently not so respectable as they should be for that most respectable office, (for such it was) of a Petty Juryman. Another complaint was, that those who served on the Petty Jury were called on to serve too often. His Lordship believed there was a foundation for both these complaints. On the subject of the first, his Lordship made some observations, the purport of which was, that care had been taken to have this ground of complaint removed, and added that those who imagined that it could be derogatory to them to serve on the Petty Jury, were entirely mistaken; for that no Gentleman, whatever be his situation, need be ashamed of serving on the Petty Jury. With a view to do away the second ground of complaint, his Lordship had thought it advisable to reduce the number summoned on the Petty Jury from 72 to 48; and under the existing system, the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would only be required to attend once in a year, and those of the Petty Jury once in fifteen months.

Adverting to the state of the Calendar, his Lordship observed that he had little or nothing to say on it. It was extremely light. That, however, he observed was not a certain criterion by which to judge of the prevalence of crime, because many cases were doubtless not brought forward. He was happy, however to add, that from the enquiries he had made, he had good reason to believe that the Peace of the City had been well preserved: and that few cases of disorder had escaped being punished at the Police. The Grand Jury before the last, His Lordship stated, forwarded to Government a representation on the state of the Police, recommending it to be increased in number. To that representation no answer had been returned; but to another representation from the last Grand Jury, an answer had been given intimating that it should be taken into immediate consideration. He had since, however, understood, that the first representation had been taken into consideration, and that the number of Police officers had been considerably augmented—his Lordship thought about one-fifth. Had he known that, he should not have recommended to the last Grand Jury the Enquiry he did; as he thought such an increase might enable them sufficiently to perform all the duties. The gentlemen of the Grand Jury might fully rely on any representation they might make receiving due attention.

(*The India Gaz. June, 19th.*)

By letter received late last night—we learn the arrival at the New Anchorage, on Wednesday night, 11 o'clock, of the Ship *Hythe*, Capt. P. Wilson—from London 27th [illegible] sengers, Capt. and M[illegible] Foot; Capt. a[illegible] Mrs. Brandon [illegible] and Mrs. U[illegible] 59th Foot; [illegible] Johnson 59th [illegible]

Mr. Reynolds—Surgeon; Messieurs Vete[illegible] Riddle, Sytonby, Barclay, Bolton, Cadets; Messieurs Napier, Batman, Battershy, Cadets.

The Hon. C. Ship *Windsor*, left the Downs the same day, as the *Hythe*—Detachments of H. M's. 16th Lancers 14th & 44th Foot are on board.

[*Beng. Hurk. June* 20, 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, March 26.

2d Reg. of Life Guards: Capt. Lord J. Bentinck, to be Capt. vice S. R. Jarvis, who exch.—3d Reg. of Drag. Guards: Capt. T. R. Swinburne, to be Capt. vice E. Prosser, who exch.—7th Ditto: Lieut. J. Bennett to be Capt. vice Davis, who retires; Cornet J. L. Pennyfather to be Lieut. vice Bennett: C. Cochran, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Pennyfather.—4th Reg. of Light Drags.: Surg. R. Tod, M. D. to be Surg. vice O'Donel, dec.—10th Ditto: Cornet W. Battier to be Cornet, vice T. Hardwicke who exch.—17th Ditto Cornet and Sub-Lieut. C. Hall to be Lieut. vice Graham, prom.—Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: Capt. W. L. Walton to be Capt. and Lieut-Colonel, vice Gore, who retires; Captain R. Bowen to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Rous, who exch.; Lieut. Hon. W. Forbes to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Walton; Ensign Hon. H. St. Clair Erskine to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Forbes.—7th Reg of Foot: Lieut. A. Fraser to be Lieut. vice Bloomfield.—11th Ditto: Lieut H. K. Bloomfield to be Lieut. vice Amyatt, who retires.—13th Ditto: Ensign A. G. Slacke to be Ensign, vice Suckling, who exch.—16th Ditto: Lieut General W. C. Lord Beresford, G. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut-General Gordon, dec.—27th Ditto: M. C. Johnstone, Gent. to be Ensign vice Randle, prom.—30th Ditto: Super Ass-Surg. J. Cambell, M. D. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Piper, prom.—32d Ditto: Ensign N. Suckling to be Ensign vice Slacke, who exch.—55th Ditto: Capt. Hon. W. R. Rous, to be Capt vice Bowen, who exch.—60th Ditto: Lieut. H. Cornwall to be Lieut vice Stopford. 69th Ditto: Lieut.-General Sir J. Hamilton, Bart. to be Colonel, vice Lord Beresford; Ensign H. Moore to be Lieut. vice Peppard, dec.: Ensign C. Johnstone to be Ensign, vice Moorsom, who exch—79th Ditto: Ensign W. S. Moorsom to be Ensign, vice Johnstone, who exch.—83d Ditto: Lieut.-General John Hodgson to be Colonel, vice General Balfour, dec; Ass.-Surg S. A. Piper to be Surgeon, vice Tod.—85th Ditto: P. Maitland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Erskine—86th Ditto: Capt J. Hogg to be Capt. vice R. Bunney who exch.—91st Ditto: Lieut. J. Marshall to be Capt. vice R. M'Lachlan, dec.; Ensign R. Duke to be Lieut. vice Marshall; Ensign D. Campbell to be Ensign vice Duke.—1st West India Reg.: Ensign W. Montgomery to be Lieut.: A. Macintire, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Montgomery: Lieut. J. Delamel to be Adj. vice Placket, dec.—2d Ditto: Lieut. T. Stopford to be Lieut. vice Adams.—Cape Corps: Lieut. H. B Adams to be Lieut. vice Cornewall.—1st Royal Vet. Batt.: Lieut. S. Sargent to be Lieut. vice Munro.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.: Ensign P. N. Daly to be Ensign, vice Crombie. HOSPITAL STAFF: Ass.-Surg. R. Lowder M. D. to be Ass-Surg. to the Forces, vice Gow, who resigns—GARRISONS: General Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. G. C. B. to be Governor of Landguard Port, vice General Lister, dec.

War-Office, March 28.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain T. P. Barlow, from the half-pay of the 40th Foot, to be Captain vice S. White, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated March 13, 1823.

14th Ditto, Captain Sir T. Ormsby, Bart. from the Cape Corps, to be Captain, vice Ward who exchanges. Dated March 30, 1823.

2d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant L. F. Jones, from the 52th Foot, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Nunn, who exchanges. Dated March 13, 1823.

19th Ditto, Captain N. Farewell from the half-pay of the 52th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice W. Wildey, who exchanges. Dated March 6, 1823.

21st Ditto, Serjeant Major A. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, vice [illegible], deceased. Dated March 13, 1823.

28th Ditto, Ensign C. Berkeley; from the half-pay of the 62nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice W. M. Stewart, who exchanges. Dated March 6, 1823.

40th Ditto, Lieutenant G. Hibbert to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bowen, who retires, dated March 6, 1823; Ensign H. Master to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Hibbert, dated March 6, 1823; and J. A. Robertson, Gen. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Master. Dated March 6, 1823.

41st Ditto, Captain J. A. Macleod, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain, vice Lord G. Bentinck, who retires upon the half-pay of the Royal West India Rangers. Dated March 6, 1823.

44th Ditto, Lieut. H. Donnithorne, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dunlevie, who exchanges. Dated March 13, 1823.

47th Ditto, Lieutenant J. Poach, from the half-pay of the 84th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. W. Macdonell, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated March 6, 1823.

59th Ditto, Lieutenant J. Nunn, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Jones, who exchanges. Dated March 13, 1823.

65th Ditto, Lieutenant G. Dunlevie, from the 44th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Donnithorne, who exchanges. Dated March 13, 1823.

66th Ditto, Lieutenant W. Bristow, from the 53d Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Richards, who retires. Dated March 13, 1823.

89th Ditto, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Macfarlane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir G. Beckwith deceased. Dated March 24, 1823.

Royal Staff Corps, Lieutenant T. Harriott to be Captain, without purchase. Dated March 13, 1823. Ensign H. Cole, dated March 13, 1823; Ensign E. Wilford, dated March 14, 1823; and Lieutenant E. J. Cleather, from the half pay of the Regiment, vice Harriott, dated March 15, 1823—to be Lieutenants, without purchase. R. M. Westmacott, Gent. dated March 13, 1823; F. Shearman, Gent. vice Cole, dated March 14, 1823; and Gentleman Cadet C. Stoddart, from the Royal Military College, vice Wilford, dated March 15, 1823—to be Ensigns, without purchase.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieutenant W. F. Cartwright, from the half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated April 25, 1823.

1st Ceylon Regiment, Lieutenant S. Braybrooke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Abbey, who retires. Dated March 6, 1823.

Cape Corps, Captain C. Ward, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Sir T. Ormsby, who exchanges. Dated March 13, 1823.

1st Royal Veteran Battalion—Captain H. B. Hyde, from the half-pay of the Royal West India Rangers, to be Captain, vice Macleod, appointed to the 61st Foot. Dated March 6, 1823.

East India Volunteers—Ensign P. Cameron, vice Ritherden, who resigns, dated Feb. 28, 1823; and Ensign F. F. Thompson, vice Carter, who resigns, dated Feb. 28, 1823; to be Lieutenants.

W. E. Powell, Gent. vice Cameron, & E. F. Bonner, Gent. vice Thompson, dated as above, to be Ensigns.

BREVET—Staff-Surgeon Robert Hartle to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, by Brevet. Dated March [illegible] 1823.

HOSPITAL STAFF—D. Mullarky, from half-pay, vice G. Barry, superseded, dated March 6, 18[illegible] Carter, from half-pay, vice Dempster, resigned, March 6, 1823; J. O'Donel, from half-pay, Cuttler, whose appointment [illegible] 6, 1823; and A. [illegible] who re[illegible]

GARRISONS—*J. Frost*, Fort Adjutant at Fort Wellington, to be Town Major at Quebec, vice Lewis, deceased. Dated December 6, 1823.

MEMORANDUM—The appointment of Major Gorrequer, of the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, should have been dated August 5, 1819, instead of July 5, 1821.

LONDON GAZETTE
SATURDAY' MARCH 29, 1823.

[This Gazette announces that letters patent have passed the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom to the Marquis of Londonderry, by the titles of Viscount Seaham, of Seaham, in the County of Durham, and Earl Vane; it also announces the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom to William Baron Beresford, by the title of Viscount Beresford, of Beresford, in the Country of Stafford.]

The *Bellerophon* hulk at Sheerness, is discharging all her convicts, preparatory to being converted into an asylum for juvenile convicts, who are to be kept constantly at different trades, under masters appointed for this special purpose. Great praise is due to John Henry Capper, Esq. for this judicious separation of the young from the old offenders. His plan will be a great improvement in prison discipline.—*Kentish Gazette.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Monday, March 24.

On the third reading of the King's Property Bill,—Lord Ellenborough requested the opinion of the Lord Chancellor on the question, whether the King could dispose of the personal chattels of the Crown without an act of Parliament. The Learned Lord replied in the affirmative: he thought the King could dispose of such property in his lifetime, though not by will. Lord Ellenborough was dissatisfied with this answer, and observed, that this bill, connected with another contemplated measure regarding the gift of the Royal Library, warranted a suspicion of a design to infringe on the hereditary possessions of the Crown. His Majesty had received 20,000*l.* out of the Crown property, the Droits of Admiralty, to lay out on buying furniture for his residence at Brighton, which now, according to the present Bill, he was to have the power of selling. He (Lord Ellenborough) objected to investing the Crown with personal rights of property.—Lord Liverpool denied that the present Bill was connected in the slightest degree with the gift of the King's Library; and he appealed to the Lord Chancellor to declare (which the Learned Lord did) that the Bill now before them had been contemplated three years ago in the Cabinet.—The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marriage Act Repeal Bill (to repeal the vexatious forms decreed by the Act of last session) was brought from the Commons with amendments, to which their Lordships agreed.

Wednesday, March 26.

The Royal assent was given to the National Debt Reduction, the King's Property, and the Marriage Act Repeal Bills.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that on the 14th of April he should lay on the table the papers respecting the negociations which had been carried on concerning the differences between France and Spain; which he should accompany with an explanation of the policy of his Majesty's Government relative thereto.

Earl Grey could not free himself from a distrust of the conduct of ministers, for if they had done that at Verona which ought to have been done, and assumed such a tone as this country ought to have held, we should not now have been in our present melancholy and alarming situation. He hoped there were no secret engagements with the foreign powers, that pledged us to give any support to the unwarrantable and iniquitous conduct towards Spain.

The Earl of Liverpool requested, the conduct of Government should not be prejudged before it was seen what had been done at Verona, which the papers to be laid on the table would fully explain. There were no secret engagements. The treaties were completely of a negative nature, and relate to the exclusion of the late Ruler of France from the throne of that country. This country was under no other obligation than that of concerting measures with other Powers for preserving the peace of Europe.—The Noble Earl, in the course of his speech intimated that the policy of the British Government was that of *strict neutrality*.

After some other observations, the House adjourned till the 10th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Monday, March 24.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—IONIAN ISLANDS—SIR T. MAITLAND.

In a Committee of Supply, a vote was moved of 620,000*l.* to defray the extraordinary expenses of the army.

Mr. Hume objected to the sums paid to colonial agents, which it was extremely unjust that the British Treasury should be made to pay. The agent for the Cape of Good Hope received a salary of 600*l.*; the agent for Ceylon received 1,200*l.*; the agent for Malta 500*l.*; the agent for the Mauritius 500*l.* Believing that all those officers were useless, and that their duties might be executed by the officers of the colonial department, he moved that the amount paid them, 2,800*l.* should be deducted from the estimates.

Mr. Wilmot, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, declared it totally impossible for any one in his office to find time to discharge the duties of the Colonial Agents, who were of the greatest importance to the colonies.

The motion was negatived by 74 to 43.

Mr. Hume took occasion to advert to the abuses of colonial government. He noticed the treatment of Mr. Gourlay in Canada, and dwelt more at length upon the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland in the Ionian Islands. Sir. Thomas had been, instead of a protector, a tyrant and a scourge to those Islands; and had made himself and the British name so odious, that frequent rebellions had broken out, and it was found necessary to maintain a large military force to keep down the inhabitants. These things he (Mr. Hume) had proved over and over again. At the same time he was aware, that within the last four months the policy of Sir Thomas had quite changed.

Mr. Wilmot protested very warmly against the sweeping charges brought against Sir T. Maitland. He denied that there had been any change within the last four months in the policy of the government of the Ionian Islands. The Hon. Member asserted, that the discontented people were only kept down by force. This could easily be disproved by facts. In Corfu there were only 1,900 British troops. When the French occupied it, there were 12,000. In that island there were 25,000 men capable of bearing arms. Was it likely that these 1,900 men could keep down a hostile population to such an amount?

Mr. Hume—You have disarmed it.

Mr. Wilmot—The Hon. Member surely would not quarrel with the policy of such a step, when he recollected that the peasantry, who usually carried arms, were animated with a spirit of great hostility against the British troops.* In the Island of Cefalonia the British troops did not exceed 500 men; whilst the population capable of bearing arms amounted to 35,000 men. Would the Hon. Member assert, that the population was kept down by such a mere handful of troops? With regard to the elections, which the Hon. Member had formerly stated to be a mockery,—that could be disproved by the fact, that in Corfu the qualification to vote was property of about 70*l.* or 80*l.* a-year, and there were 550 electors; in Cefalonia there were 430, in Santa Maura 341. The first persons in the Island in regard to property reposed full confidence in the government: the prosperity of the people was unexampled, the revenue increased without increase of taxes, and universal content prevailed.—(*Cheers.*)

Mr. H. G. Bennet observed, that the recent beneficial change in the policy of Sir Thomas Maitland was owing to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) having directed the attention of Parliament to his former oppressive proceedings. It was true, that the French kept 12,000 men in Corfu, to defend it against the naval and military forces of Great Britain; yet 2000 British troops were more than sufficient to keep in subjection a population carefully disarmed.

Mr. Secretary Peel reprobated attacks of so gross a nature upon a gallant officer far distant in the discharge of his duty.

Lord A. Hamilton thought that the accusations of his Hon. friend (Mr. Hume) were to be taken rather as against the Government than against the individual. The Government who employed Sir T. Maitland, and justified his proceedings, of course adopted his acts. (*Cheers and laughter from Mr. Wynn.*) He defies the Right Hon. President of the Board of Control, who showed so much levity, to deny the justice of the accusation founded upon the case of M. Martinengo, who had been condemned to ten years' imprisonment, on a charge so vague that it was perfectly unintelligible. It was a most atrocious case.

Mr. Wynn said, that the proceeding of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) had been as unfair and illiberal as possible, and it was the more so, because it was impossible that the House should come to any decision upon the matter in dispute. (*Hear!*) He did not deny the case of Martinengo, but he did deny that it reflected any discredit upon Sir T. Maitland.

MERCHANT VESSELS APPRENTICES' BILL.

This Bill, the object of which is to compel merchant ships to take on board a certain number of apprentices, and to extend the exemption from impressment into the royal navy from 18 to 21 years of age,—was forwarded one stage. Mr. Ricardo moved an Amendment, to omit the compulsory clause as to the apprentices, which he said was as arbitrary as to compel butchers or bakers to take apprentices whether they needed them or not.—Mr. Huskisson admitted the compulsion was contrary to the principles of political economy, but defended it on the ground of the political expediency of providing an ample supply of seamen for the navy.—Mr. Hume denied that there was any necessity for this measure on account of the navy: in nine cases out of ten it did mischief, and drove able seamen to seek employment abroad, to make way for these apprentices. The amendment was however negatived by a large majority.

The Warehousing Bill was reported, and Mr. Wallace introduced a clause to prevent the importation of French watches bearing marks which made them appear to be of English manufacture.

RIOT IN THE DUBLIN THEATRE—ORANGE FACTION.

Colonel Barry moved for copies of the informations on which certain persons in Dublin were committed for a conspiracy to murder the Lord Lieutenant. In the observations which prefaced the motion, the Hon. Colonel intimated his opinion, that not a single person now believed in the existence of a conspiracy to murder the Lord Lieutenant, and that the papers were necessary to elucidate the conduct of the Irish authorities on this extraordinary occasion.

Mr. Plunkett complained of this motion being brought on now, when it was known that the motion of the Hon. Member for Armagh was shortly to be submitted, which would put the Irish Government regularly on its trial. As however the Hon. Colonel had thought fit to move for the papers in question, he felt it necessary to make the statement which he should have shortly to repeat in that House.—[The Right Hon Gentleman here entered into a narrative of the outrage on the Lord Lieutenant, and the subsequent legal proceedings. At that part of the story, where he described, somewhat minutely the place where the bottle thrown from the gallery fell, some Opposition members *laughed*, which Mr Plunkett remarked upon as "at least indecorous," declaring that he never interrupted other members, & begged that no one would interrupt him. The case at first assumed a more serious complexion than it afterwards bore, owing to the previous concert proved between the perpetrators of the outrage & certain Orangemen. Subscriptions were raised in the Orange lodges for the purpose of sending persons to the theatre to create a riot with a view to intimidate the Viceroy & make him abandon his conciliating measures or leave the country. The higher lodges subscribed the inferior lodges supplied the rioters, Forbes, Graham, & Handwich, proceeded to the theatre with about forty more, infuriated with wiskey and armed with bludgeons. At the time he thought it his duty to recommend the committal of the prisoners upon the capital charge. He did not *now* think there was any conspiracy to murder: but that was no reason why he should not have reason to think it possible in the first instance. It was very far from an uncommon thing to commit on a capital charge without proceeding to trial on it. Did the Hon. Colonel never hear that ten or twelve Ribbonmen had been taken up on charges of high treason, and afterwards set at liberty without any prosecution? He did not hear, however, that the Hon. Colonel wrung his hands in despair, or turned up his eyes to the gods on account of this enormity. He would resist the motion, because he thought it was founded on an illegal principal. It was unprecedented to produce such informations as those moved for, & it would be unjust with regard to the Magistrates, against whom an action would lie, if they had acted improperly. The precedent would be most dangerous.

Dr. LUSHINGTON supported the motion. Informations were not given to Magistrates under such a pledge of secresy as to prevent them from being produced if required by that House.

Mr. Abercromby, Lord Hamilton, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Lambton, supported the motion, for the sake of publicity, which, they argued, would be satisfactory to all parties, and could not prejudice the Magistrates, if they had acted correctly. It was opposed by Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir John Newport, Mr. S. Rice, as unprecedented and unfair to the Magistrates. It was negatived by 48 to 32.

Leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a Bill to confirm an agreement with the Bank to pay the pensions and half-pay for 5 years, in consideration of certain annuities for 45 years.

Tuesday, March 25.

ENGLAND AND THE BOURBONS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was important that this country should know the precise situation in which it stood with regard to foreign powers at this crisis; and begged to ask, whether there was any Treaty to which this country was a party, by which it guaranteed the Crown of France to the Bourbon family? (*Hear!*)

Mr. CANNING was sure the House would see the difficulty in which he was placed by a question of so grave and important a character, which required the examination of many treaties before a correct answer could be given. Among the mass of treaties laid on the table of this House in 1814, he believed there was one which contained a stipulation, that in case any attempt to seize the crown of France were made by its late Usurper or any of his family, the Allied Powers were to resist with their united forces. (*Hear, hear!*) He likewise believed, that in case of a Revolution arising in France from any other cause, another Treaty made it incumbent upon the Allies to meet together and to consult what measures it might be prudent for them to take. (*Hear!*)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted, that he could not press at this moment for further explanation. He must observe, however, that it was incumbent on Ministers—after having expended a thousand millions to place the Bourbons on the throne of France, in the fond hopes of obtaining for them a security for peace in Europe (*loud cheers*)—it was incumbent upon them to clear themselves even from the suspicion of being bound by any stipulation to expend even a single shilling in future in behalf of that family.

Mr. CANNING complained of the Noble Lord having founded an argument on an answer to a question, and said that such a course tended to discourage him from granting the courtesy which he was always desirous to extend to the Opposition in answering questions.

Sir ROBERT WILSON believed, that few gentlemen were aware, that when the treaty of Chatillon was placed upon the table, he had put a question to the Noble Lord, then Foreign Secretary, similar to that of his Noble Friend. He had then received a positive answer, that this country was *not* bound by any guarantee to secure the crown of France to the Bourbon family. (*Hear!*) He therefore hoped, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not gratuitously take upon himself that odious responsibility to which his noble predecessor had never dared to render himself liable. (*Hear!*)

Mr. CANNING repeated his former statement, and the conversation dropped.

AMBASSADORS AT FOREIGN COURTS.

Mr. LENNARD, with a view to a motion for reducing the expense of Foreign Embassies, moved for a return of all savings in the Third Class of the Civil list, and how they had accrued.

Mr. CANNING opposed the motion, as it would be a precedent for compelling the Crown to lay before the House the particulars of every little alteration in its large expenditure. The right of the House to exercise a general control over that expenditure was undoubted, but he did not think it a wise use of its right to call for every particular item. The law already provided, that the savings should be carried over to the Consolidated Fund, from which their amount might be seen, without the return now moved for. He had no objection to state, however, that a saving had been made in the Embassy to the Swiss Cantons. The present Minister would retire, and his successor would only have half the allowances. He could oppose the present motion with a better grace, because no blame was imputed, but on the contrary Ministers might take credit by the saving.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought it strange the return should be opposed, when last year an account had been granted of the appointments since 1793; and the return now asked for was in fact only of the appointments since 1822.

Sir F. BURDETT said no reason had been assigned for refusing the return. It was the admitted duty of the House to see how the money was expended, especially considering the enormous charge it formed upon the public. It was a part of the Civil List, upon which the House ought always to keep its eye, because it was subject to most notorious abuse, and the most flagrant jobs had been detected in it. And what objection could be made to furnishing the account in question? He protested that he could make out nothing even urged in the shape of an objection, except an incomprehensible something about "the prerogative of the Crown,"—a form of expression to which Ministers constantly resorted, when they had not one word, in the way of common reason, to say for themselves. (*Hear!*) He did hope that the House was not yet quite so subservient, as to abandon their palpable duty at the first hint from the Ministerial benches.

For the motion, 24 | Against it, 50 | Majority 26.

DISMISSAL OF COLONEL HOME, &c.

Mr. BENNET moved for the minutes of [evi]dence of the Court of Inquiry held on Col[onel] Home of the Third Regiment of Guards, [who] entered at great length into the case of the C[olo]nel, who had been dismissed from the a[rmy] without a Court-Martial. It appeared from [the] Hon. Member's statement, that Colonel H[ome] had embarked 3,100*l.* in a mining conc[ern], he as well as some other partners being deceived by false representations of its prosperity; that soon afterwards the Colonel wished to withdraw, but was prevented by the managing partner; that fearing a bankruptcy, and being restrained by articles of partnership from "drawing or endorsing" bills in the name of the firm, in order to withdraw his capital, he got his brother to draw bills and himself accepted them; that they were negotiated, and money obtained for them; that in consequence the parties into whose hands the bills passed procured an injunction against him, which was served on a quarter master named Weston (by collusion, as was said, of Colonel Home, but which he denied;) that imputations of a gross kind subsequently went abroad against the Colonel, which caused the Court of Inquiry to be held, and ended in his dismissal. Colonel Home had demanded a Court-Martial, and was promised one, which however was withheld, the Judge-Advocate thinking the case so involved with civil matters and with legal proceedings in other courts, that it would be very improper for a Military Court.—Lord PALMERSTON resisted the motion, contending, that in any view of the case Colonel Home had acted with great impropriety: it was possible, no doubt, that he might have been induced to embark in the mining speculation by false representations; but it was

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

* The next night (Tuesday) Mr. Wilmot complained of the inaccurate reports of his speech in the newspapers; and said, he never could have said the population was "hostile" in the sense attributed to him, since his object was to prove that the population was *not* hostile. Mr. Hume shook his head at this explanation; and if the Hon. Under-Secretary means, that it was impossible he could contradict himself, we too must shake our heads.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the [illegible]TORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PURVOE*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

[illegible]ND ARTICLES OF INTELLGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible]o give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible]warded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

EMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

an unworthy evasion to get his brother to draw bills which he could not draw himself; and that as there were other unwilling and deceived partners besides himself, the contrivance to rescue *his* particular capital from the concern at the expense of third parties (the holders of the bill) in the event of a bankruptcy, was inexcusable... The motion was negatived without a division.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the laws respecting Forgery, and to subject to punishment the crime of destroying wills.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the Excise and Customs Boards of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by which 34 Commissioners would be required in lieu of the present 39, and the business would be conducted in a more advantageous and equitable manner.

Wednesday, March 26.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. CANNING announced that on the 14th of April the documents respecting the late negotiations regarding Spain would be laid on the table. He also stated, that his answer on a former evening respecting the treaties was perfectly correct. The obligations which did exist were contained in two stipulations— the one rather of a negative than of a positive character, to wit," That the Allies should resist the occupation of the throne of France by any part of the Bonaparte family," and the other, that " in case of any revolutionary movement taking place in France, the Allies should consult and concert with each other"— what was to be the result of such consultation not being in any way stated.

SCOTCH BOROUGHS.

Lord A. HAMILTON moved for the production of the warrant authorising the election of Magistrates for the Borough of Inverness, making previously a speech of some length, in which he showed the grievances and mischiefs of the Scotch Burgh system.—The motion was opposed by the Lord Advocate and others, and was negatived by a majority of 49 to 31.

MONUMENTS TO EARL ST. VINCENT AND LORD DUNCAN.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after detailing some of the exploits and passing a eulogy on the characters of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Duncan, moved," That an humble address, be presented to his Majesty, praying that he be graciously pleased to give directions for erecting, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, a monument to the memory of John Earl St. Vincent as a testimony of his distinguished eminence in the naval service of his country, and as a particular memorial of the important victory which he gained over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797." The next resolution proposed, "That his Majesty should give directions for the erection of a monument in St. Paul's, in commemoration of the victory gained by Lord Duncan over the Dutch fleet, on the 11th of October, 1797."—Agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF SHIPPING—THE PIRATES.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the existing acts relative to the Registration of Shipping.

Sir. G. COCKBURN took the opportunity of informing the House, that Government had received information of the manner in which the pirates, captured, in Jamaica, had been disposed of. Three of them had been executed, two others had been condemned to death, one of whom was pardoned on account of the humanity he had displayed towards English prisoners; and the other was respited, in order to afford him an opportunity of proving an *alibi*.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Thursday, March 27.

A number of petitions were presented against the coal-duties from various parishes in London as well as from other parts of the country.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Sir ROBERT WILSON presented a Petition from the Electors of Southwark in support of the gradual abolition of slavery in the British possessions. The Hon. Member enforced the prayer of the petition with great eloquence, and dwelt feelingly on the miserable condition of one million of our fellow-beings, who were treated like cattle, and often worse than cattle—of whom a most respectable gentleman lately from the West Indies had said he never saw a negro uncovered, who did not exhibit marks of the lash on his back. The Hon. Member went on to contrast our conduct in regard to slaves with that of the new Republic of Colombia *(cheers)*: one of the first acts of which was to declare every black infant, born of slave parents, manumitted after he should have attained 18 years of age; and in the meanwhile to declare them no longer slaves, but to continue them as apprentices under their masters, providing, moreover, for them, after their manumission, the means of future support. This was an institution worthy of a nation that had achieved its freedom. *(Hear!)* How much nobleran object of the expenditure of public money was the Provision of such a fund, than the attempt to support a race of foreign Princes, tottering beneath their follies, their vices, and their crimes! *(Hear!)* When Hon. Gentlemen remembered the Government of S. Domingo, exercising all the rights of civilized power, could they suppose that our black population in the West Indies would remain long in ignorance of their own degraded condition, or remain passive under their wrongs? *(Hear!)* He asked gentlemen who had property in the West Indies, whether it would not be better for them to come forward at once, and save a proportion of their property, by acquiescing in the intended motion of the Hon. Member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce), rather than incur the perils to which a perseverance in the present system of slavery must expose their estates?

After a few words from Mr. Bright and Mr. Secretary Canning, the latter deprecating premature discussion of his "very delicate question," the Petition was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE—HOLY ALLIANCE —FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. CANNING moved the adjournment of the House to the 10th April. Lord A. HAMILTON opposed adjournment for so long a time, in the present state of affairs, particularly as regarded our foreign relations. The Noble Lord reviewed the discussions in this House on the subject of Spain and the Bourbons; and alluding to the praises which Mr. Canning had received for liberality of sentiment, said he could not give him credit for such liberality, until he declared explicitly his intention to withdraw this country from a connection with the conspiracy of kings against the freedom of society. He believed that the dilemma in which this country was now placed, was owing to the policy of Lord Londonderry. He wished to know in what situation England stood in respect to the Holy Alliance. Was she a member of that alliance? In what character did she appear at the Congress of Verona, if not as a member of the alliance? Did not her representative participate in the discussions carried on there, and was he not bound by a majority of votes? Supposing that Portugal were invaded by a division of the French army, were we not engaged by existing treaties to protect Portugal against such an invasion? A single word from this country could have put a stop to the invasion of Spain. It was his opinion, that if Ministers had publicly declared that they could not sanction—that they would not endure—the principles which the Holy Alliance had promulgated from Verona, Spain would never have been threatened with invasion. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, as an Amendment, that the House should adjourn to Monday se'nnight.

Mr. JAMES MACDONALD supported the Amendment in a speech of great spirit. He strongly censured the Ministers for having postponed to the 14th April the production of the diplomatic papers. He declared that if the influence of England had not been properly exerted at Verona, there was not a man in the country who would not join in calling for punishment on the head of the Minister who had so far neglected his duty to England, to Europe, to the world *(Hear!)* Should we tamely suffer the Bourbons to occupy Spain? Would we allow Russian and French fleets to blockade the Spanish ports and ruin our commerce? War on our part might be a question as to policy, but not as to right. No man who had read that extraordinary manifesto—the speech of the King of France—could for a moment doubt that France had given Great Britain ample ground for war. In that document hostility was declared against all free institutions originating in any other source than that of the caprice and pleasure of the sovereign. Thus the "Bill of Rights" and the "Act of Settlement" were declared invalid; the Brunswick dynasty were declared usurpers; and the shores of this kingdom, according to this doctrine, might at any time be polluted by the foot of some Cossack questioner of the Revolution.

Mr. WARRE asked, whether the treaties into which this country had entered in effect guaranteed to the Bourbon family possession of the throne of France?

Mr. Secretary CANNING repeated, in answer, the explanation he had before given. He declined following the Noble Lord and the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Macdonald) in the topics they had introduced; but defended the adjournment as a thing of custom and convenience.

The House adjourned to Thursday, April 10.

THE TIMES.

MARCH, 26 1823.

CONSPIRACY IN THE ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

At a late hour last night, we received by express from Paris, the important fact of which the title prefixed to this column conveys the intelligence. A conspiracy of the most formidable kind has been detected, even in the boy army raised by those wicked Bourbons, to execute their sanguinary projects on Spain. The conspiracy is of that nature, that the King dares not send "the son of our love," the mighty Prince Hilt, to quell it: but Victor has been taken from his administrative functions, and despatched with all speed to the Pyrenees. There is still, therefore, a gleam of hope, that the attempt to place a tyrant, supreme and despotic, over the smoking ruins of his country, will end in the overthrow of him who has projected the odious enterprise.

The following are the particulars transmitted by our correspondent:—

"PARIS, MARCH 24, 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

"I send you the *Moniteur* of this morning, which contains two Royal ordinances, the first appointing the Minister of War, Major-General of the Pyrenees; and the second, nominating General Digeon his interim successor. Marshal Bellune, the Minister, has set out for the army at an early hour this morning. This precipitate and unexpected measure was only decided upon in the council of yesterday; but perhaps is not more precipitate and unexpected than it was necessary. The first duty of his Excellency will be, not to direct operations against Spain, but to quell a conspiracy in the army.

"It will be seen by the newspapers, that on Friday night, the Bourdeaux Diligence was stopped in the neighbourhood of Paris, and that several officers, who occupied places in it, with false passports, had been arrested and carried to the police. Their papers confirmed the suspicions of a conspiracy, which had been for some time entertained. It embraces many officers of the Army of Spain, some of whom would have been near the person of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. *Two of the Aides-de-Camp* of General Guilleminot are implicated in the plot. I have heard (though it does not rest on the same authority) that General Guilleminot himself, who is chief of the Duke d'Angouleme's Staff, and who from his high military character was appointed the Mentor of the Prince, is likewise implicated. The Minister of War will proceed post-haste to the army, and order the arrest of the conspirators in person. Promptitude and decision in such a case are necessary to success. I have not as yet been able to collect the necessary details either with respect to the extent of the conspiracy, or the object of the conspirators. It of course was intended to effect a change of dynasty by means of a military revolt, but in whose favour, or by whose co-operation, I as yet know nothing.

MARCH 30, 1823.

SPAIN.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 13th March, a Report was read from the Secretary of State, in which his Excellency communicated to the Cortes, that his Majesty still kept his bed, and that his ancles were swollen; but that the health of the Queen had improved.—The Commission appointed to consider of the removal of the Court and Government, made a long able *Report*. They advert to the extreme urgency of the case, and to the intrigues to prevent the removal. They state the result of the examination of the Royal physicians, from which it appears, that the King's malady is in its last or convalescent state. "The Commission" (it proceeds) "has ascertained that his Majesty, though indisposed, is not in a condition which prevents him from taking his ordinary food, or from enjoying his sleep.—The Commission, knowing that the gout is a malady which particularly attacks robust men accustomed to enjoy all the conveniencies of life, knows also, by the testimony of several classic authors, that sobriety, continence, and exercise, are the means necessary for its cure; and considering that the illness of his Majesty draws to its close; that the transfer is into a milder climate at a most favourable season; and the cessation of the state of uncertainty which must afflict his Majesty during his stay at Madrid—an uncertainty which, by its increase, will be still more injurious to his health, is of opinion that his Majesty is under no impossibility of commencing his journey while all the cares which are necessary to the convenience of his Royal Person may be lavished upon him; and that it is not credible that a journey undertaken under such auspices is impracticable or likely to lead to any unpleasant results; and, in effect, we see often in history examples of Kings and Generals who, though tormented by gout, have undertaken long journies, fought battles, and fulfilled hard and troublesome duties." In conclusion, the Committee recommended that a Deputation should be sent to the King, to request him to prepare for his journey before the 18th. The Cortes adopted this recommendation; the Deputation went to the palace, and returned with an answer, that his Majesty was ready to set out on the 17th, but wished, if the Cortes pleased, to defer it to the 20th. The Cortes acceded.

On the 16th a change of Ministry took place. The following were named the new Ministers, three of whom are the same that were before appointed by the King, but resigned when the Cortes declared in favour of the former Ministry.—*Foreign Affairs*, Florez Estrada; *Finance*, Calvo de Rosas; *War*, Torrijos; *Interior*, M. Garcia Barros; *Justice*, Sebastian Ferrer.

On the 20th, as arranged, the King departed from Madrid. His Majesty was accompanied by nearly 6,000 men, who will probably escort him as far as La Mancha. The hopes founded by the enemies of public order, on the resistance that his departure would encounter either from the inhabitants or the factions, were entirely defeated. The King and his escort left the capital as if to make a grand promenade, amid the acclamations of the people. The Cortes remained in Madrid, and their departure will probably be delayed till the danger from the invasion becomes imminent.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Madrid, Monday, March 16.

The near approach of the invasion of the French, one would think, ought to have effect upon the spirits of the Spanish people; but really in Madrid they seem to think nothing about it. The Prado is crowded every evening with as much gaiety as if all the world were in profound peace, & many persons are beginning to say that they will not give themselves the least trouble about the matter; that the French are coming as friends and not as enemies. "Let them come," they say, "we shall know the worst, and, in the meantime, let us go on as well as we can."

The plan of the French campaign is said to be as follows:—The army of reserve is to occupy the banks of the Ebro; from ten to fifteen thousand men are to be sent on to Madrid, under the command of Quesada; an equal force is to gain Barcelona under the Baron d'Eroles. The fleet which lately sailed from Brest is said to have on board ten thousand men, who are to be landed near the mouth of the Guardiana, and thus all the principal points of the Peninsula will be in their power.

PORTUGAL.

On the 6th of March, a debate took place in the Cortes on the subject of the servile insurrection. An animated speech, by Senhor Moura produced an electrical effect on the assembly, and on the audience in the galleries. The passing and repassing of French emissaries, and their pecuniary transactions, were spoken of by Senhor Moura as facts well known to the Government; but the orator recommended, that since the soldiers of two or three regiments may be bribed, a force should be created inaccessible to all the arts of bribery; and therefore that the whole people should take up arms, and be formed into National Guards. The appeal to public sentiment, with which this suggestion was accompanied, drew forth the loudest acclamations and roused the hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Before the sitting broke up, the Military Commission brought in a decree for organizing the army of citizens.

Accounts from the army detail the defeat of several parties of insurgents, whose principal force consists of the 9th regiment of cavalry and the garrison of Chaves. General Don Luise de Rego, with 6000 men had entered Villa Real, where the Conde de Amarante first hoisted the standard of revolt. The Spanish General Quiroga had offered to unite his troops from Galicia to those of the Portuguese Commander.

Several persons had been seized under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act. Generals Sarrazin and Soulignè, suspected of being agents to the French Ultra conspirators against the peace of Europe, were ordered to quit the Portuguese territory. General Stocheler was removed to Bugio, and the Archbishop of Braga to Busaco. M. Sanza, late Minister in *London*, is member of the rebel junta at Chaves.

SWEDEN.

The *Stockholm State Gazette* of March 11 announces, that a very extraordinary plot has been discovered in Sweden; the object of which was to circulate, by means of forged dispatches to certain military Commandants, an account of the intended assassination of the King and Royal Family. A reward of 1000 marcs banco has been offered for the discovery of the offender.

MARCH 29, 1823.

CATASTROPHE AT MALTA.

MINUTE BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having received a report from the most Reverend Archbishop the Bishop of Malta, relative to the unfortunate catastrophe which took place on the evening of the 11th inst. in the Convent of the Minori Osservanti, and having also perused the evidence of the persons examined before the magistrates of police, some of them companions and survivors of the unfortunate sufferers, and others witnesses who were on the spot at the moment, and the report of the medical men, he is enabled to publish for general information the following details of this truly melancholy accident.

It has been usual for many years past in this Island, on the last days of the Carnival, to collect together, in Valetta and in the three cities on the other side of the harbour, as many boys of the lower classes, of from eight to fifteen years of age,

as chose to attend—to form them into a procession, & to take them out to Florian or elsewhere, where, after attending service in the church, a collection of bread and fruit (provided from funds partly given by Government and partly by beneficent individuals) was distributed to them; and this with the view of keeping them out of the riot and confusion of the carnival in the streets of the cities.

The arrangement of this procession is under the control of the ecclesiastical directors of the Institution for teaching the catechism.

It appears that this procession had taken place on the 10th instant—that the children went to Florian, just outside of Valetta, from thence returned to the church of the Minori Osservanti, in Valetta, and that the bread was on that day distributed in the convent of that order without any accident or confusion.

On the 11th the procession was formed as usual, proceeded to Florian, and returned to the church of the Minori Osservanti, and the bread was to be distributed, as on the preceding day, in the same convent.

Unfortunately, however, the ceremony had been protracted to a later hour than usual, and it appears (the carnival being over) that a multitude of boys and full-grown people, passing by the church, and knowing that bread was to be distributed, mixed with the children in the church, with a view of sharing it with them.

The boys were to enter the corridor of the convent from the door of the vestry of the church, and were to be let out through the opposite door of the convent into Strada St. Ursola, where the bread was to be distributed; and it had been customary when they were collected in the corridor, to lock the door of the vestry, for the purpose of preventing those boys who had received their share of the bread, from entering a second time into the corridor.

On the door of the vestry, however, being thrown open on the present occasion, which took place about sunset, after the entrance of the boys who originally attended the procession, and who could not have exceeded one hundred, the whole multitude of men and boys, who had subsequently entered the church, forced themselves into the corridor to an unknown extent, and pressed upon the foremost, pushing them gradually to the other end of the corridor, where the door was only half open with the view of letting out one at a time.

As soon as the people had all entered the corridor, the vestry door was as usual locked, and, though there was one lamp lighted in the corridor, it appears, by some accident, to have been early put out, thus leaving this immense crowd entirely in the dark; and there being unfortunately a flight of eight steps within the half-closed door, at the opposite end of the corridor, the crowd behind, who pressed upon the foremost, the boys down the steps, who fell one upon the other, thus, unfortunately, choking up the half-shut door at the bottom (which opened inwards) and added to the distress.

The shrieks of the children were soon heard by the persons employed in the distribution of the bread, which they had just commenced issuing and by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and it appears that every aid was immediately given. Some persons, after endeavouring in vain to get the boys out of the half-closed door, rushed into the church and got the keys of the vestry-door, which was then opened; while others entered the corridor from the vestry, passed through the crowd to the other end, and broke down the door at the bottom of the steps; but unfortunately these exertions were not in time to save the unhappy sufferers.

Many, however, were taken out fainting, and soon recovered; others, apparently lifeless, were afterwards brought to their senses; but, we regret to add, that 110 boys, of from eight to 15 years of age, perished on this occasion from suffocation, by being pressed together in so small a space, or trampled upon.

On reflecting upon this fatal occurrence, the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that none but persons of the most depraved or perverted minds can suppose for a moment there has been the smallest wilful or intentional fault on any part. That there are, however, individuals of the above description in the island is but too evident, as reports of the most malignant nature have been raised and circulated on the occasion. It will be the first duty of Government to sift these reports to their foundation, and the authors, if discovered, will meet with the punishment they deserve.

That a fatality of such an extentive nature, so unexpectedly and unaccountably produced, should excite at the moment a strong sensation among the relations and friends of the unfortunate sufferers, cannot be wondered at; but the object of this annual institution is so well known here, and in itself is so praiseworthy and so beneficial to the younger classes of the community, that they ought to have been satisfied—and, indeed, it is but justice to say, that, generally speaking, they were satisfied—that accident alone could have caused such a disaster.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, in thus acquitting the parties concerned in superintending the arrangement of this institution from all intentional blame, deems it to be his bounden duty, as the natural protector of every individual in these islands, especially of the lower classes, to remark, that the regulations originally laid down on this head were on the present occasion so far deviated from, that the ceremony had been too long protracted, and that the children were brought back from Florian into the city for the purpose of having the bread and fruit distributed to them, thereby creating a delay, which, in the first place, caused the accession of a number of nearly full-grown persons (not included in the procession,) who had been engaged in the Carnival, and who afterwards flocked to the church to get a share of the bread, and thus increased to an extent unknown to the superintendents, the number shut up in the corridor of the convent, and which delay, in the second place, occasioned in the convent that darkness, which, if not the principal cause, must at all events have materially increased the mortality on the occasion.

In closing the account of this melancholy business, it becomes the duty of Government to notice, in the highest terms of approbation, the general good conduct of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the Convent, and even of the miserable parents of the sufferers, who not only obeyed the prompt and salutary directions given by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the spot, but who assisted the police-officers and the soldiers of the Malta Fencibles in clearing a passage through the crowd in the narrow street where the accident happened; by which they were enabled to carry the bodies of the sufferers, without loss of time, from the Convent to the Civil Hospital. The thanks of the Government are equally due to the medical officers, civil and military, who, instantly on hearing of the accident, proceeded to the hospital, and assisted in the most zealous manner the medical gentleman attached to that establishment; also to the Malta Fencibles under the immediate command of Captain the Marquis de Piro, and to the Deputy Inspector-General and the subordinate officers of the Police. By their general exertions the loss, great as unfortunately it is, was considerably diminished.

By command of his Honour,
Palace, Valetta, RICHARD BLASKET,
Feb. 14. 1823. Chief Secr. to the Gov.

Mexico.—The following advices have been received by the *Active* frigate which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, the 1st inst.:—

The Emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, in the pursuit of the object of subjecting the whole country to his single power, has suddenly to contend with the Republican General Santana, an officer who had revolted from him, and who holds possession of the city of Vera Cruz, with a respectable force. The place was invested by a division of the Emperor's force (about 3,000 men) under Generals Echavarus and Lobato, who intended to commence the siege and open their batteries on the 20th January. Iturbide who had deposed the Junta, and subverted the decrees of the Cortes, on the accession of Santana, ordered the release of thirty of the Senators, whom he had imprisoned. The object of Iturbide, after he has reduced Vera Cruz, is to compel the surrender of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, which is still held by the Spanish Royalist General de Olna, but it is the only spot in the Kingdom of Mexico now possessed by the forces of the King of Spain. General La Moir had sailed from the Havannah with six hundred troops and supplies for this Castle, escorted by two Spanish frigates. These circumstances had put a stop to all commercial transactions at Vera Cruz. Iturbide had, indeed, prohibited the exportation of specie (whether belonging to the English or not); he would not even permit it to be transported from Mexico to Vera Cruz. When the Active left Havannah (2d ult.) all was quiet.—Commodore Owen was daily expected there from England with a squadron, to protect the Island of Cuba. There had been but one act of Piracy heard of since the departure of Captain Warren, in the Seringapatam; which was in the case of a schooner that was plundered off Cape St. Antonio.—Soon afterward the American schooner Spark, fell in with this Pirate, and sent her into Baltimore, when it appeared that she had actually been fitted out at the port of Havannah. There are circumstances connected with these piratical vessels, which show that certain persons at the Havannah, are more interested in the success than the termination of them. The merchants though they loudly complained of the want of attention in our ships of war to their interests, yet refused to accept of the services of the Active frigate, which we understand, Capt. King offered them, if they considered their property was at any hazard. Capt. King, therefore, proceeded immediately to England, taking under protection three merchant vessels, so far as lat. 28. 30.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

LOSS OF THE ALERT PACKET

"It is our painful duty to record the loss of one of the sailing packets of this port, by the sinking of which, while on her homeward voyage from Dublin, it is supposed (according to the general reports of the few survivors) upwards of one hundred of our fellow creatures, men, women, and children, have suddenly perished.

"The Alert sailed from Dublin on Tuesday night, about half-past eight, and on Wednesday morning made the coast of Wales. The wind had been generally favourable, but about ten o'clock. *a. m.* the Captain finding the breeze abating, and the vessel driving towards the West Mouse rock, sent the boat a head, in full expectation of clearing it by towing. There was, just before, a fine light breeze, which, had it continued (and of which there was every appearance), the vessel would easily have avoided the rock. The tide, however, at this unfortunate juncture, became so powerful as to render abortive the efforts of the towers in the boat, and soon drifted the vessel upon the rock, which she struck, though not with very great violence. But it was soon discovered that the shock caused the vessel to leak considerably, and the pumps were immediately set to work. The water, in defiance of every exertion, continued to gain upon them, and in a few minutes reached the cabin floor. All who could, now lend their endeavours to bail out with buckets. The leak continued to increase rapidly, and it was soon perceived that all efforts to keep the vessel afloat were of no avail. She became water-logged, and there being no wind, it was impossible to throw her on the shore, which was perhaps a mile and a half distant. In this desperate situation, several individuals leaped into the sea, to reach the boat which had been towing a-head, and which contained the greater part of the crew. Those in the boat picked up as many as she could contain, numbering in all seventeen, amongst whom is the Captain, who, by the exertion of the mate (who was before in the boat,) was saved. The boat was but 12 feet long, and with this load, being nearly level with the water's edge, was with difficulty, though in a comparatively smooth sea, rowed to the shore. Meantime, terror and despair seized the unfortunate beings left on board the vessel. But a veil, never to be penetrated, is drawn over the terrific scene that closed their earthly career. Those saved in the boat can but give a confused and imperfect relation of the horrors of those awful minutes which preceded their escape. One only of the cabin passengers was saved, a respectable tradesman of Liverpool. He thinks there were about one hundred persons on board: the Captain supposes not more than seventy, exclusive of those saved. In either account we find a mournful reckoning; and as, with the exception of those in the cabin, the passengers were chiefly persons in the humbler walks of life, the truth it will be impossible to ascertain. The gentleman saved, to whom we have alluded, states that when the boat pulled towards the shore, they left those on the vessel amongst whom were three ladies, many other females, and some children, weeping and praying. On reaching shore (after rowing three quarters of an hour) a Welchman who observed the disaster from a hill, informed them that the vessel had disappeared. The boat returned to the fatal spot immediately, and, we learn, saved two more individuals (men) who had contrived to keep afloat. The rest, to the number of one hundred to one hundred and thirty (for reports are various) had sunk to rise no more.—We do not consider ourselves warranted in publishing any of the names of those who, it is supposed, on no very certain authority, perished on this melancholy occasion. Little on this point is yet precisely known, and to put forth surmises, might but unnecessarily distress the feelings of individuals. So far as we can ascertain, the dreadful catastrophe was purely accidental; and we have reason to believe, that, considering the immediate peril of every one on board from the time the vessel struck, every exertion was made to keep the vessel afloat, and to draw her towards the shore for preservation. The boat in which the survivors escaped, was but twelve feet in length, and was loaded almost to swamping. And here we cannot help regretting, that vessels destined to carry so many passengers, should not be better provided with boats, in case of accidents of this nature or by fire; and it is with sincerity and respect that we applaud our townsman, Mr. Gladstone, for his valuable exertions relative to the Steam-boat Bill, by which every steam-packet must be provided with a sufficient number of boats, to render effectual aid in the event of a catastrophe so dreadful as that which we have related.

"Extract of a letter received in this town from Mr. H. Evans, dated Holyhead, March 27:—'The boats from this place have picked up a few packages that floated from the Alert, and 28 of the bodies are now in this church, waiting the Coroner's inquest.'"

DOVER, March 19.—Arrived here this morning from Calais, after a quick but rather boisterous passage, his Majesty's steam-packet *Arrow*, the *Sovereign* steam-yacht, and *L'Henri Quatre* French steam-packet, bringing near two hundred passengers, principally opulent English families, who have been residing in Paris, and have now quitted in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in France. Among the arrivals are his Grace the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Sligo. The Marquis freighted the *Sovereign* for his family, consisting of upwards of thirty. Twelve or fourteen carriages have arrived in the different vessels. Families are expected by every vessel, as upwards of fifty have obtained their passports to quit Paris only within the last few days. There has been no arrival from Boulogne to-day, but many of the numerous English families who have been residing there for some time are on the move. Two or three express boats from Calais have been in sight of this port, but have in consequence of a strong adverse wind been obliged to run to the westward, and will probably land at Folkestone. The two English vessels on shore near Calais are perfect wrecks. An English 300-ton ship is on shore at Boulogne. The French coast is completely covered with snow to a considerable depth. The weather on this side of the Channel has been very stormy, with snow, which is fast disappearing here.

MR. KEMBLE

We are happy to find that a meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen has been held, at which it was resolved that a monument to this great actor and accomplished Gentleman shall be erected either in S. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. The Earl of Aberdeen presided at the meeting, and among the names of the Committee who are appointed to superintend the management of the thing, we observe the following:

"Duke of Bedford, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Hertford, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Holland, Right Hon. C. Canning, Sir C. Long, Sir J. Macintosh, Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. Heber, Esq. &c. &c.

"Subscriptions are received at Coutts' and Drummonds', and, 'in consequence,' it is observed in one of the Resolutions, 'of the great number of individuals who may probably be desirous of uniting in a last tribute to the memory of one from whose exertions they have so often experienced instruction and delight, it is proposed, with the view of rendering this concurrence as general as possible, that the amount of each subscription should be as low as may be consistent with the attainment of the object.'"

We have no doubt but that the country will give ample testimony of its feeling upon the occasion.

The Russian Milit[illegible] on the most magnifi[illegible] burgh, by the comman[illegible] sia, to perpetuate the [illegible] who distinguished the[illegible] The Emperor has engag[illegible] been employed in this [illegible] years, to paint the likene[illegible] tinguished Generals. H[illegible] nearly 200 of the Genera[illegible] the 20th of January inspec[illegible] mongst the large pictures o[illegible] of Russia, is that of the [illegible] Wellington, who is to occupy a conspicuous situation; and to make the compliment as great as possible, the Emperor has commanded that his Grace should be painted in the English uniform.

ROYAL LIBRARY.—The following has been sent us as an account of the origin of the King's donation of this valuable collection:—"The circumstances which first suggested his Majesty's munificent gift to the Public are said to be the following:—In the survey of Buckingham House, made in the contemplation of making it a residence for his Majesty, an objection was found to this arrangement in the want of any kitchen adequate to the maintenance of the culinary splendour for which his Majesty is so celebrated. From the construction of Buckingham House, some difficulty was felt as to the means of remedying this fatal inconvenience, till one of the architects, who thought the foundation of life of much more importance than the mere ornaments of it, observed that the octagon room, in which the books were, would make a superb kitchen. It was then proposed to sell the library, but this was objected to by Ministers, and the idea then arose of given the collection to the public;—an idea not the less praiseworthy, because the train of thought which led to it had its origin in the wish to gratify the hospitable predilections of our beloved monarch."—*Globe and Traveller.*

We understand a new steam vessel is now building in the Thames, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupy only one-fifth part of the usual place, her furnace, consuming its own smoke, will perform with one bushel, what formerly took one chaldron of coals; her boiler is constructed to return its own steam, without one particle escaping, so that once filled, it is enough for the voyage, which it is calculated she will perform in six weeks. The vessel is about 500 tons register, and sixty tons of coals will be sufficient for the voyage. This extraordinary invention is by Mr. Perkins the American, and has been approved of by Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Woollaston, and the most eminent engineers in the kingdom.

The attention of the public having been at last powerfully excited by the abuses existing in the East India College, flowing from the unlimited powers intrusted to the Masters, and exemplified by the unprincipled exercise of those powers in the expulsion of the several young men, at different times, for trivial and boyish offences, a pamphlet has been published by a *civilian*, with the concealed object of bespeaking favour for an establishment, the defects in the formation of which he acknowledges; and, in drawing a contrast between what the establishment might and ought to be, and what it actually is, he has been obliged to acknowledge that the conduct of the masters towards the students is improper, illiberal, oppressive, vindictive, and in direct contradiction to the objects of the establishment, by encouraging the meanest and most detestable system of espionnage, artifice, falsehood, and treachery, though softened down in milk-and-water colours. He confesses the powers of expulsion intrusted to the masters to be excessive, and he admits the abuse of those powers; and yet, by a strange inconsistency, he invites the public, in the last pages of his work, to repose confidence in those very masters: omitting to touch on the power of selection, which has no parallel in the in the jurisprudence of Christian Europe, since the abolition of the Spanish Inquisition; and entirely passing over the late expulsions, as if he had never heard of such an event, though they belong exclusively to the Professors. The work is an attempt to soften down the public feeling, weakly executed, and full of contradictions. If the establishment be deemed to be useful, it ought to be continued; if the rules and regulations have proved defective, and have led to abuse, they may be amended; if the masters have betrayed ignorance and incapacity in the management of the pupils, they are unfit for their situations; but if they have exceeded or abused their powers of selection or expulsion, to corrupting the morals and ruining the fortunes of the young men intrusted to their care, and entitled to their protection, on trivial and inadequate youthful follies, they deserve and ought to be dismissed.

FEBRUARY 26TH.

THE KING V. WHITEHEAD AND BROWN.

This was an indictment against Mr. George Whitehead, a conveyancer, and the Rev. Robert Wm. Brown, son of Dr. Brown, president of the University of Aberdeen, for a conspiracy to defraud Sir Alexander Campbell of 6,000*l*. The defendant Whitehead pleaded that he was not guilty: Mr. Brown had absconded.

It appeared in evidence, on the part of the prosecution, that Mr. Brown was a clergyman, rector of Little Clackton, and possesed the donative of St. Osyth, in Essex. He was acquainted with some of the first families in that county, and was married to the daughter of Mr. Coale, a gentleman of fortune and respectability in the neighbourhood of his rectory. In October, 1819, Mr. Whitehead applied to Messrs Watkins and Peoley, solicitors in Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, to obtain from some of their clients, through their medium, a sum of money on behalf of Mr. Brown. At that period Sir Colin Campbell, who was a client of Messrs. Watkins & Peoley, had no objection to advance the sum, in purchase of an annuity, provided the security proved to be ample. Upon this point Mr.

[redacted]ed that the
[redacted]hat the vi
[redacted]00l. a year;
[redacted]100l. a year
[redacted]d that he was
[redacted]ste in the ma-
[redacted]f Essex, which
[redacted]by his father-in-
[redacted]000l. or 14 000l.
[redacted]essrs. Watkins and
[redacted]title to the estate,
[redacted]surrendered by Mr.
[redacted]Mr. Brown admit-
[redacted]kins and Peoley pro-
[redacted]e down to examine the
court-roll[redacted] of Holland, he reques-
ed that they would not do this, as it would reach
the ears of Mr. Coale, from whom Mr. Brown
had great expectations. Mr. Whitehead, how-
ever, assured the solicitors that they might de-
pend on the title, as he had examined it on behal
of his own clients, who had made advances of
the same security. Mr. Brown informed Messrs
Watkins and Peoley that Mr. Hills was the
steward of the Manor of Holland, and according
ly a letter was sent by the post to Mr. Hills,
respecting the title, and a satisfactory answer
received in his name. Deluded by these assu-
rances, Sir Colin Campbell was satisfied; but,
at last, it happened to be inconvenient to him
to make the advance, and his brother, Sir Alex-
nder Campbell, agreed to stand in his place.
was proposed that a surveyor should be
nt to ascertain the value of the estate: to this
r. Whitehead made no objection; but he wish-
to be apprised of the time when the surveyor
as to take his journey, in order that Mr. Brown
might be ready to receive him. This excited no
suspicion; but Messrs. Watkins and Peoley
forgot to send information; the surveyor, how-
ever, found Mr. Brown on the spot, looked
over the estate which he showed him, and found
and reported it of ample value. Part of the
money to be advanced by Sir Alexander Camp-
bell was to be applied in discharge of other
incumbrances on the estate; and therefore all
parties met at Romford on the 10th of Novem-
ber, 1819, for the purpose of completing the trans-
action. Here the annuity deed was executed, and
the sum of 6,000l. was paid, 3,262l. of which
was handed over on behalf of the previous an-
nuitants; 2,000l. was deposited to satisfy out-
standing claims; and the residue, about 750l.,
was given to Mr. Brown. A surrender of the
estate was produced from Mr. Coale to Mr.
Brown, and another from Mr. Brown to Mr.
Whitehead as trustee, upon which Mr. White-
head released Mr. Brown, in order to give him
a perfect title. After all these transactions, it
was discovered that the whole security was me-
rely colourable—that Mr. Brown's living was
only worth 160l. a-year—that his claim, under
the marriage settlement, was encumbered with a
proviso for effecting an insurance on his life; tha
the donative of St. Osyth was worth only 60l.
and that in the estate Mr. Brown had no title or
interest whatever, the abstract and the admis-
sion being forgeries, in the hand-writing of Mr.
Brown. It now appeared, also, that Mr. Hil
was not the steward of the manor of Holland,
nor had ever acted as such, and the letter re-
ceived in his name was a forgery. In August
1820, Brown absconded and went to America.

The Solicitor-General, for the defendant, ad-
mitted that a gross and wicked fraud had been
practised upon Sir Alexander Campbell by Mr.
Brown, but contended that Mr. Whitehead,
like Messrs. Watkins and Peoley, had been
deceived by the artifices of Brown. There
was every thing to inspire confidence—the fami-
ly, the connections, the character of Mr. Brown,
all tended to lead astray those who were con-
nected with him. In order to shew the *bona
fides* of Mr. Whitehead throughout the whole
transaction, evidence would be laid before the
jury of every step in its progress, by which they
would perceive that Mr. Brown practised a series
of deceit on his professional adviser. It would
also appear that Mr. Whitehead had no motive
which could instigate him to become a partaker
in so base a fraud, because he did not receive a
shilling of the money which was paid at Rom-
ford, but on the contrary, then lent Brown a
sum of money in addition to money he already
owed him.

To prove this case, Mr. William Whitehead,
the brother of the defendant and his assistant in
business, was called, who stated that Mr. Brown
came to them to raise money, and that they acted
on his representations. He produced a series of
letters from Brown to his brother, to which the an-
swers were also produced, and which alluded to
the title of Brown as good, and to the papers as
genuine.

Mr. Bruce proved that he had made inquiries
into the character of Brown, by desire of Mr.
Whitehead, and had received satisfactory answers
The Rector of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, gave the
defendant a very high character; and, on cross-
examination, it appeared that he was clerk of the
parish. A number of other persons, most of whom
had annuity transactions with the defendant, also
gave him an excellent character, and said that
their annuities were duly paid,

Mr. SCARLETT replied.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE stated the substance
of the evidence to the Jury, and left them to say
whether they were satisfied that Whitehead wa
privy to the fraud practised by Brown, or whethe
he was himself deluded.

The Jury found the defeant *Guilty*.

The trial lasted till nine o'clock in the evning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

SEYMOUR V. TRIPP.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN stated that the plain-
tiff was a respectable plumber and glazier, resid-
ing in Drury-lane. The defendant was a gen-
tleman whose name was familiar to all present,
having been in the profession of the law; but
having retired upon an ample fortune, he was
gone to reside upon his estate in the west of Eng-
land. The lady whose misconduct was the sub-
ject of this unfortunate investigation was posses-
sed of considerable beauty, and under 30 years
of age. The defendant was nearly double that
age, which, it was to be regretted, had not gua d-
ed him against the indiscretion attributed to
him. In July, 1821, Mrs. Seymour, being the
widow of a gentleman named Score, who died
some time previously, and left her some property,
became the wife of the plaintiff. There were
some circumstances in this case which, he (Mr.
Sergeant Vaughan) could not disguise from the
jury, were favourable to the defendant. He
confessed that before the plaintiff's marriage, a
criminal intercourse had existed between Mrs.
Seymour and the defeudant, which was continu-
ed for some time after the marriage, without any
knowledge on the part of Mr. Tripp that Mrs.
Seymour had become a wife; at least, so it would
appear by the letters which were subsequently
written by him to her. But the sting of the case was
this—it would be distinctly proved, that although
the defendant might have indulged for some
time in his criminal connexion in ignorance of
the real condition of Mrs. Seymour, still he did,
after he had the fullest knowledge that she was
the wife of the plaintiff, continue a communica-
tion with her of such a nature, as could not fail to
undermine the plaintiff's happiness, and wound
his honour in the tenderest point. It would be
proved that the plaintiff was a kind and affec-
tionate husband, and that he uniformly gave his
wife the sincerest pledges of his attachment up
to the time when his suspicions were awakened
in the month of August, 1822. The defendant
had frequently visited the plaintiff after his
marriage, and he was introduced as the uncle of
Mrs. Seymour, and certainly his age, contrast-
ed with that of the lady did not beget any sus-
picion as to the object of his visits; neither was
Mrs. Seymour's conduct at all justify the slight-
est ground for supposing that such an intercou-
rse as that complained of existed between them.
At the time of the marriage Mrs. Seymour lived
in Cook's-court, Chancery lane, in the house
inhabited by her late husband, where she let
lodgings. The defendant was then an inmate
in her house. The plaintiff also occupied the
house for some time after his marriage, and
continued to do so until his suspicion of his wife's
misconduct determined him to dispose of it and
to remove to Drury-lane. It seemed that when
the defendant wrote the first letter to Mrs.
Seymour in November, 1822, he was then at
Bath, and unconscious of the marriage which
had taken place. That letter was addressed to
Mrs. Score, Cook's Court, and was in these
words;—

"My dear Jenny—I shall be in London on
Monday, when I hope to see you and find you
well. I should have written to you before, but
that I was not fixed as to the day upon which
I should be in town. "Yours faithfully, "H T."

After the receipt of that letter, it would seem
that some communication took place between the
defendant and Mrs. Seymour, by which Mr.
Tripp learned that she was married; for, soon af-
ter, he addressed a second letter to this effect:

London, Nov. 5, 1822.

"If it had been known that Mrs. Seymour
had been married, the letter would not have
been sent from Bath on Saturday last; therefore,
under the present circumstances, nothing rema-
ins but to wish her health and happiness, and
that she may continue to receive the support of
her husband. All communication is now at an
end." In another letter, which commenced "My
dear Jane," he said, "I hope your husband
will not be offended at my addressing you in this
familiar manner; but now circumstances are chan-
ged, and what was before affection, must be
regard for your welfare, which I hope will be
lasting. I have heard that Mr. Seymour is a
respectable man in his trade, and is much esteem-
ed in the neighbourhood. As the step has been
taken, it cannot be recalled; you must therefore
make the best of your present condition. I send
you something to buy a few things for yourself;
and now bid you adieu." Whatever the defen-
dant's knowledge respecting the marriage might
have been before these letters were sent, they cer-
tainly proved that at the time he knew of it; he
spoke of it as a circumstance that had lately come
to his knowledge, & offered some observations of
a soothing nature upon that subject. So far the de-
fendant seemed to have acted as be ame an hon-
urable man; and, considering his age, it led to
he supposition that the hey-day of his youthful
blood had gone by; but it seemed that these le-
ters were used for another purpose, namely, as
a mask to deceive the husband in case he should
feel any suspicions, or that the defendant was
unable to support his resolution to refrain from
further connexion. There were letters day after
day passing between them, until the defendant,
probably alarmed at the consequences of his in-
tercourse with the plaintiff's wife, wrote him a
letter, saying, "That by long habits Mrs. Sey-
mour had become so endeared to him, that he
could not think of abandoning them, and propo-
ing to continue the intercourse upon a pecuniary
consideration." He not only made this proposal,
but actually prepared an instrument by which
the connexion was to be continued under the sanc-
tion of the husband. By this deed, an annuity
of 50l. per annum was to be settled on Mrs. Sey-
mour, to provide for her present comforts, and
to guard against future contingencies, upon con-
dition that the husband was to relinquish all right
to bring an action for any intercourse which might
have taken place; and it contained a reservation,
that in the event of the withdrawal of affection,
the annuity was to cease. These overtures were
rejected with indignation and contempt. The
jury must conceive what were the feelings exci-
ted by so dishonourable a proposal; and so far a
damages would compensate the injury which had
been offered to a husband whose happiness had
been thus invaded and destroyed, they would
give him that compensation by their verdict.

The certificate of the marriage was then pro
duced. The ceremony took place at the Trinity
Church, Clapham, Surrey.

—Franklin stated that he knew Mr. Sey-
mour and his family before his marriage: he saw
Mrs. Seymour frequently afterwards. His wife
did not visit them. Mr. Seymour transacted
business for witness. He always thought the
seemed to live happily.

On his cross-examination, the witness said his
wife never accompanied him to the plaintiff's,
because he merely went on business. He had
no other opportunity of seeing them.

The letters were then produced, and read by
the officer of the court. Besides the above were
the following, dated Thursday nigh, and addres-
sed to Mrs. Seymour:—

"I cannot endure the distress of your mind
I will do every thing in my power to relieve it;
Let me see you to night; or will you come to
me in Cook's Court, where I am waiting."

Post mark—"Nov. 13.

"I will meet you at five clock, at Cook's
Court, this evening, Wednesday."

"My dear Jane.—I will call on you this eve-
ning about 8 o'clock.

"Thursday."

Samuel West spoke to the identity of the par-
ties; they seemed to live as happily together as
married people generally do; they lived happily
until the plaintiff discovered that some gentleman
kept Mrs. Seymour. There was then some cool-
ness. This was in August, 1822. Mrs. Seymour
was witness's sister. Witness thought that the
plaintiff knew of Mrs. Seymour's conduct before
August. What made witness think so was, that
the plaintiff said before his marriage that he had
been told Mrs. Score had a rich old uncle, and
Mrs. Score a rich old aunt; or the reverse. Wit-
ness said it was a falsehood. The witness stated
further matter that was not relevant.

Cross-examined.—Since the plaintiff had dis-
covered the illicit intercourse, he had parted
with his wife. She now lived near Kennington.
Witness had drank tea with her in company
with the plaintiff four or five times since last
January.

Re-examined.—Witness knew of the adultery
before August but did not inform the plaintiff of
it until that time. The plaintiff then said "Don't
say any thing further about this at present."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE here interposed
and said that upon this evidence he was clearly
of opinion that the plaintiff must be called.

The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—*Biddy* v. *Howell and Manning*.—This
was an action brought by a widow lady, residing at
Chelsea, against the defendant, who is a collector
of poor-rates, and another, for trespass and riot on
the premises of the plaintiff. Miss Jane Biddy,
daughter of the plaintiff, remembers Mr. Howell
calling at her mother's about three o'clock on the
8th of August—her mother promised if he called
at five that evening he should be paid. About eight
o'clock that night witness heard a loud knock at the
door. Witness looked out at the window, and saw
an ill-looking man, in a state of intoxication, leaning
against the wall of the street-door, whom she since
knew to be Manning, the other defendant. He de-
manded to see Mrs. Biddy; and being told she was
not at home, said he'd call again in the morning.
Witness particularly urged him to tell his business;
but he declined. As witness was going up stairs
she saw him out of the window getting over the
rails of the back garden. Witness immediately
screamed out. She then ran down and bolted the
back door, which was burst in, "and the man fell
in nearly upon me." He then called out, "I am
in my boys, and I'll let you in." At that mo-
ment a thundering rap came at the street door,
Manning ran and opened it, letting in Howell, the
defendant, and Cranbrook. When Howell entered
he said, "I have a warrant for the poor-rates."
Witness said, "For God's sake let me entreat you
don't make this exposure, the money has been ready
for you ever since my mother bid you call." Wit-
ness immediately tendered the money to Howell,
and then swearing, he said.—"Madam, for your
impudence. I will make you pay the levy," and he
was very much intoxicated, and so was Manning.
Witness sent for Mr. Wilson, her attorney, and
again tendered the money, one pound odd—there
was a great tumult and mob before the door. Ho-
well demanded 1l. 11s. 6d. and took that sum off
the table—Mr. Howell said he had taken too much,
and, gave back 6s. 6d. Other witnesses confirmed
this testimony. The Lord Chief Justice observed,
a verdict must go for the plaintiff; this entry, by
breaking open the door, being an illegal entry; and
if the Jury believed these young women, the de-
fendants had conducted themselves very improperly.
The Jury would say how much more they would
give in damages than the 2l. which the plaintiff
had paid to the defendants, including the repairs of
the door. The Jury without hesitation found for
the plaintiff—Damages 20l beyond the 2l. paid.

GUILDHALL.—Among the prisoners brought
up before the sitting Alderman yesterday, was
a respectable looking person, described as an
ecclesiastical agent, residing in Great Knight-
rider-street, Doctors'-commons, who had been
apprehended on a warrant by Brand, the Mar-
shalman, upon the oath of a respectable attor-
ney of Gray's Inn, who, in the course of his pro-
fession, had, by the direction of a client, writ-
ten to the prisoner for the payment of a debt. It
was not, however, convenient to him to comply
with the demand, which he by letter in return
intimated to the solicitor, and at the same time
hinted that if legal proceedings were adopted, he
should find it necessary to have recourse to the
benefits of the Insolvent Act. The threat, how-
ever, in this instance was not successful. The
solicitor replied that he had instructions to pro-
ceed, and ventured an opinion that he (the pri-
soner) was not likely to *disgrace* himself by tak-
ing the benefit of the act, or words of some such
import. This the prisoner construed into an
attack upon his honour, and accordingly sent a
written challenge to the solicitor, demanding
immediate satisfaction for having supposed the
possibility of his disgracing himself. The Soli-
citor considering it to be no part of his professi-
on to fight all the debtors he might be called
upon to write to, and that it was not the practice
of attornies to appear for their clients otherwise
than in Court, adopted the more legal mode of
protecting himself, by applying to the magis-
trate, and swearing the peace, as it is termed,
against the prisoner, on which a summons, and
subsequently a warrant, was issued. What-
ever ulterior views the challenger might have
had, he seemed desirous that the matter should
be hushed up, at least from the knowledge of
the public, for when his case was called on, his
solicitor who attended with him, superseded
the necessity of going into the evidence, by ad-
mitting that the letter in question was written
and sent by the prisoner, and that the intent
of it was to provoke the gentleman to whom it
was sent to fight a duel. Two friends were
also in attendance ready to enter into bail. The
complainant would have been satisfied with the
prisoner's word of honour to keep the peace, but
he expressed no willingness to give it, and wa
accordingly held to bail, himself in 100l and
two sureties in 50l. each, to answer the com-
plaint at the sessions, and in the mean time to
keep the peace, and be of good behaviour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A very ancient silver medal was a few days
ago found in the house of an old woman at Mon-
trose. It was accidentally discovered in a
concealed box, below the locker of an old
chest, which has been in her possession upwards
of forty years. In the box was also a quantity
of gunpowder, nearly a pound, the grains of
which were as large as saw-dust. The medal
appears to have been struck in commemoration of
Henry the First of England, and is somewhat
broader, but much thinner, than our shilling.
On the obverse side is a miniature figure of
Henry, standing with the crown on his head,
a shield on his left arm and a sword in his right
hand; around which we can decipher the words—
—"*Henricvs I Rex. Obiit I Dec.* 1135."
On the reverse side is the national armorial
bearing of England surmounted by the Crown,
and the words "*Raygned* 35 *years, buryed at
Reading*," are pretty distinct.—*Scotch paper.*

AN ANECDOTE IN HIGH LIFE.—(From an even-
ing paper.)— A man of high fashion who deals
largely in a certain *combustible* material, had long
been attracted by the peculiarly fine form of a wi-
dow bewitched then under the protection of a gen-
tleman of great wealth. He had frequently said
that he would give fifty pounds solely to be seen
walken by her side in Bond-street. His wish was
accidentally one day gratified thus:—At the mo-
ment of a slight shower, the object continually up-
permost in his thoughts appeared in the very scene.
The gentleman tendered his umbrella; it was ac-
cepted. Under the awning of a jeweller's shop they
stopped, and chatted about the weather—the lady's
eye being continually directed to the glittering toys
in the window. "They are very pretty," she said
"Very pretty, indeed! suppose you go in and look
at them," was the rejoinder. The lady acceded.
"That is vastly beautiful! is it not?" speaking
of a necklace. "It is! but how will it look round
your neck?"—"Try." He did try: when the Lady
dropping a curtsey, added, with the utmost *sang
froid*. "Thank you! the rain is over: we will
now, if you please, walk." In an instant she was
in the street, leaving the gentleman behind. The
latter looked at the shopkeeper, and then at the
door, and then on the jeweller again: lastly at his
pockets. This *awkward* adventure, for the Lady
was gone, ended by his giving the tradesman his
card; it was deemed satisfactory. In three days
the bill was sent in; the item consisted of a necklace
of brilliants, valued at 650 guineas. When a cer-
tain witty Dowager heard of this, she said—"Well I
I hope this will teach married men to be more cau-
tious in future, and particularly when they touch
gunpowder."

ROYAL BON MOT.—The meditated retirement
of a certain Statesman is said to have arisen as
much from a pique of a personal nature, as from
any political differences with his colleagues. On
the late marraiage of the brother of this statesman
with Lady Jane L——, another brother having mar-
ried Lady Jane M——, an illustrious personage
observed, "Why these P——s seem to be fond of
the Jennies still." The Statesman, to whom the
joke was of course communicated by some good-
natured friend, is said to have been so much incen-
sed at it, as to have declared that nothing but the
exigencies of the public service should induce him
to remain another hour in office.

Mr. Betty is said to be engaged at Drury-
lane Theatre for three years, to commence from
the next season.

A few days ago a servant girl about eighteen
years of age, residing in Lupton, near Kirkby
Lonsdale, undertook, for a trifling wager to
drink eighteen cups of tea and eat ten ounces of
bread, in ten minutes, which she dexterously
performed in the given time.

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